



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 10, 1911.
STATE PRINTER SHOULD BE ELECTED.
UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.
FURUSETH ON THE INJUNCTION ISSUE.
THE CASE OF JOHN MITCHELL.
SUFFRAGE AND EIGHT HOURS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911.

No. 4

BUCK'S COMPANY AND LABOR.

By John P. Frey,

Editor "International Molders' Journal."

The recent hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States of the widely-known case arising out of labor's dispute with the former management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, has created an impression in some quarters that the present management of this firm is not friendly in its attitude towards trade unions.

Whatever may have been the attitude of the previous management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company towards trade unions, the policy of the present majority stockholder, Mr. Frederic W. Gardner, is and always has been friendly.

For over twenty years he has been on friendly terms with the officers and members of the International Molders' Union, and his influence during his long connection with the stove-manufacturing industry has been towards the full recognition of the right of workmen to organize for their self-protection, and for the purpose of entering into collective bargains with their employers.

For years he has been a prominent member of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, with which the International Molders' Union of North America have had agreements covering all of their members for a period of twenty-one years.

When the new management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company assumed charge last year, they immediately opened negotiations for the adjustment of all existing disputes with organized labor with which the firm had been involved.

A conference was held in July between their representatives and the national officers of all the trade unions which were interested, including President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and at this conference an agreement was reached which proved satisfactory to all of labor's representatives who were present.

Another conference was held in St. Louis in September, where the details of the agreement as it applied to each trade were discussed and determined upon.

Since then the plant in all of its departments has been operated under the terms of these agreements and in perfect harmony with organized labor.

For its friendly attitude towards organized labor, the Buck's Stove and Range Company has now encountered the open opposition and antagonism of the anti-trade-union associations, who evidently are desirous of seeing its business diminish instead of prospering under its present policy of trade agreements with its organized workmen.

A political office in a small town in Iowa was vacant. The office paid two hundred and fifty dollars a year, and there was keen competition for it. The Democratic candidate, Ezekiel Hicks, was a shrewd old fellow, and a neat campaign fund was turned over to him. To the astonishment of all, however, he was defeated. "I can't account for it," said one of the Democratic leaders gloomily. "With that money we should have won. How did you lay it out, Ezekiel?" "Well," said Ezekiel slowly, pulling his whiskers, "yer see, that office only pays two hundred and fifty dollars a year salary, an' I didn't see no sense in payin' nine hundred dollars out to get the office, so I just bought me a little truck-farm instead."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

State Printer Should be Elected

The proposed change of a shorter ballot has many advocates. There are many good points in its favor, and it is in line with progress. Clever politicians frequently use a long ballot to their own advantage, and when they do that, the people are at a disadvantage.

While many offices might properly be brought under the appointive power of the Governor, yet we believe that the State Printer should be chosen by the voters.

The only large mechanical institution owned and operated by the State of California is the State Printing Office. It employs hundreds of men and women at busy seasons, and is a necessity at all times, and especially when the Legislature is in session.

The State is entitled to the best work. It should pay the highest standard wages.

This can be done best when the people have a voice in the selection of the head of the State Printing Office, or the chief officer of a mechanical department.

Experience has long proved that executive officers are, at times, prone to appoint in return for political favors rendered. It is true that we have an agreeable change of policy in that respect at the present time, but a law enacted is likely to be in force years from now.

If a future Governor should place a non-printer at the head of the State Printing Office, and that man should want to make a record at the expense of the standard hour and wage scales of the trade, he could do so, to the detriment of the office and to the regret of citizens generally.

We have had appointive State Printers. The conduct of the office under that system does not offer any reason why there should be a return.

As it is now, the people know that a practical printer is needed. Naturally, aspirants for the position recognize the fact. With all the applicants at the last primary election, not one was a non-printer.

The voters soon find out when a man is inefficient, and there is a better chance to replace him than there is with an appointive power more politician than anything else. The same reasons apply to other crafts. If there were Iron Trades or Building Trades Departments, or any other branch of the State government, the wage earners, for their own protection, would want the chance to say who should be the executive head. Conditions of employment set by the State have a powerful influence in private life. Hence we should regret to give some other Governor the opportunity that would be made possible by the adoption of the law under consideration.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE MOVEMENT.

By H. M. Burnet.

Letter No. 7.

One of the most vital questions in the labor movement, in my judgment, is how to secure legislative action favorable to the people in the ordinary walks of life, and when it has been secured, how to make it effective.

There are scarcely any two men prominent in the movement who can, or will, agree on this question, yet all agree that we must secure such legislation before any permanent progress is to be made toward the emancipation of wage slavery.

If we undertake to secure relief through the medium of creating a party founded upon certain principles, as has been tried in the past, namely, the Greenback Party, the People's Party, the Socialists' Party, the Union Labor Party, etc., we are confronted at the very inception with the difficulty of keeping the political spoilsman from usurping its functions and appropriating its machinery to further their means of plunder.

Up to the present time, there has not been developed a set of men small or great in numbers, who have been able to steer a reform party clear of the rocks of corruption. Consequently, all attempts have proved failures in the end, while perhaps meeting with partial success at the beginning.

It has been an axiom of mine ever since casting my first ballot, to choose men whom I believed would, if placed in office, try to put into practice the principles they advocated, rather than party platforms backed up with red-fire and rag-time music.

It is owing to these facts that our prominent leaders in the movement shy at the proposition of labor political parties, or the indorsement of political office seekers.

Heretofore our leaders have confined their attempts—first, to secure legislation through resolutions and petitions; second, the quizzing and pledging of office seekers prior to election, and third, to boycotting legislators who have proved themselves unfavorable to labor.

Of the three propositions, the quizzing and pledging has undoubtedly proved the most satisfactory, yet they all fall short of getting anything like full results.

Hence the proposition of securing the millennium by the party process is a myth, and other means so far adopted have proved very slow and uncertain.

But are we to give up in despair because of this? By no means. Rather let us get busy and invent new plans. Necessity stares us in the face.

Old systems are played out. Then relegate them to the scrap heap.

In a previous letter I made the statement "that the power within organized labor was asleep, and that capital's greatest apprehension was the fear of its awakening."

I propose now to give my views of this great power, and how to utilize some of it toward the enactment of laws that will release the shackles of wage slavery, curb the greed of the few, and more evenly distribute the milk and honey; in other words, give the producer a more just share of the product of his labor.

First, I would not—and make the not as strong as possible—interfere in any way with the pres-

ent scheme of autonomy of the union, or its aims and purposes.

I would use the organized power of unionism collectively by creating a branch organization devoted wholly to the purpose of government. I would begin by organizing economic clubs. In large cities I would create a central club, and follow this up with neighborhood or local clubs, the central club to be composed of representatives of the local clubs, these to meet in State conventions at least annually, and the State conventions to select representatives to meet in national, and from national to international conventions. These conventions to deliberate upon and present to the people all issues decided upon.

In this way would the masses learn to work in unison, and act intelligently. In this way we can get at the foundation issues. The grist of the sum of all issues is the bread-and-butter issue. It is local, State, national and international. All roads lead to Rome. All economic questions boil themselves down to the right of life.

Then our problem is: What constitutes the necessities of life, and what is needed to guarantee this privilege to all alike?

When the laws, so-called, are framed that closes the opportunities to all except the chosen few, power—which is the united agreement of the masses—can and must abolish such laws.

Then how better can power become united than by the simple process of organizing?

To illustrate: In the A. F. of L. there are two million men and women organized for the specific purpose of betterment of the conditions of labor. There are, perhaps, six millions that are unorganized, but who desire all that the organized are seeking. They are willing to accept the better conditions, but owing to ignorance are not willing to contribute toward getting them.

But were the two millions, through organized effort, to decide upon some definite action, or to demand a certain enactment of the law, and through their power of local, State and national publicity and concerted action, popularity and demand increases, soon would it become a demand of the unorganized.

In this way organized power becomes so great that any old political party, or bunch of politicians will have to obey, even though by so doing they endanger their feed at the public crib.

A half-dozen laws enacted upon our statute books would change the entire system of our government, and give instant relief.

The first demand should be for the preferential system of voting and proportional representation, and the elimination of all district lines. This allows the voter absolute freedom in choosing his representatives, no matter what section of the State they hail from, and at the same time gives the voter his first, second, etc., choice in voting to the total number of candidates to be elected. This system would smash political bossism, prevent secret frame-up of States by petty politicians, and guarantee absolute representation of the people.

The next step should be the initiative and referendum, and the right of recall. The first not to exceed 8 per cent of the voters; the second, 10 per cent, and the latter to include every elective or appointive officer, not even excepting the President of the United States, or the Supreme Judges.

The next reform measure in line of importance is the single tax, or tax upon land only.

With these laws established, all other minor reforms would naturally follow, such as the Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, coal and oil fields, issue and control of the medium of exchange.

All these reforms are within the reach of organized labor now.

The power is within its fold, and its promulgation must come from the ranks, because the officers or leaders will not, or dare not, arouse it.

Men and Measures

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, at a dinner the other evening, said of President Gompers of the A. F. of L.: "While I am not in the good books of Sam Gompers, I want to say he is one grand man. That he is an able and forceful man goes without saying; otherwise he could not continue in the leadership of the great American Federation of Labor. If I had to live over again the activities of my life during its first thirty-odd years, I should belong to a union." Mr. Gompers was not present.

The secretary of the Detroit Federation of Labor issued the following: "The Detroit Federation of Labor again desires to warn all tradesmen who might be considering the possibility of picking up some of the good things to be had in Detroit, according to the wholesale advertising being conducted by the Detroit Board of Commerce. We have men out of work here by the thousands, and still they want more. The fact is, there is nothing here for those who come, only to join those who are already walking the streets. The alluring 'ads' sent out from Detroit are misleading, and are simply an effort to glut the labor market and thereby force wages down to the lowest possible point, and things are bad enough here without an influx of strangers."

Speaking of the Nobel prizes awarded in physics, chemistry, literature and peace, the Chicago "Record-Herald" says: "America has not fared particularly well up to now. Out of the fifty-six prizes bestowed upon individuals, citizens of the United States have received but two. Germany, which has shown its ambitions in so many fields, leads with fifteen names, France has ten, England seven, Holland, Russia, Italy and Switzerland four each, Sweden three, Denmark and Spain two each, Austria, Belgium and Norway one each. Of the Americans to receive honors, Professor Michelson of the University of Chicago alone was chosen as a savant."

It would be well for all labor unions to be on the lookout for members of their unions who go canvassing to get votes to place them in offices where there are salaries attached, says the Sacramento "Union." A true union man would not accept a larger salary than the office he holds is worth. You will find the true and honest union man working every day that he can spare for unionism without a salary. No faith can be placed in the man that is always looking for a paid office. The directors of the Sacramento Labor Temple are a fine sample of union men. They have been working day and night for four or five years planning to get funds to construct one of the finest Labor Temples in the United States. They have never received a cent as a salary and much credit is due to the directors. They are as follows: James T. Gormley, George Duffy, A. L. Wulff, F. J. Bonnetti, Frank Cook, Charles Chandler, Edward J. Heffner and Alfred Dalton, Jr. Those names are as a monument to organized labor in Sacramento in the form of a temple, and much honor is due the brothers for their efforts for the benefit of unionism.

According to a memorandum issued by the London (England) Board of Trade as to the condition of the labor market in January, it was, it appears, better, on the whole, than in December. The improvement compared with a year ago was especially marked in the engineering, shipbuilding, iron and wool, cotton, woolen and worsted trades. Returns were made by 403 trade unions with a net membership of 753,040, 3.9 per cent of whom were reported as unemployed at the end of December last year and 6.8 per cent at the end of January of last year. It is also pointed out that 82,000 workers were affected by changes in rates and wages taking effect in January, 16,600 receiving increases and 65,400 decreases.



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UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

By Frances A. Williamson,

President Oakland Woman's Label League.

To look backward over the history of organized labor is to find inspiration, to look forward is to find hope gleaming in the distance.

Under the psychologic influence of this inspiration and hope, we build the superstructure of the good intention to make the future of the several crafts better than past.

But the good intention to do this is not enough. Constructive work is needed.

The first essential towards constructive work is a large membership and a full attendance at each meeting. How to obtain a large membership, how to secure a full attendance, and how to interest the members in the routine work of the union or league, are the unanswered questions that are testing the faith and trying the patience of every union man and woman.

It has been suggested that the central body offer a substantial prize to the one who offers the best method of securing membership and inspiring them with a disposition to attend the meetings.

Others suggest open meetings, serve refreshments, have good speakers and give people a good time. Still others suggest committees to make a house-to-house canvass, talk up the benefits of the W. U. L. L. among the families of union men—this is the best way to capture members.

The officers and members of Local 262 of Oakland have worked along all these lines, and while the result has not been so very great in proportion to the energy enlisted, they much appreciate the recognition received and the co-operation promised. They will continue the good work until they obtain, at least, one member from the family of every union man in Oakland.

This method, when worked out, should answer the questions how to secure a large membership and a full attendance.

Organizations, like individuals, should cultivate the habit of self-reliance if they are determined to work out results. The central body holds every local individually responsible for its quota of work. The members of the local are individually responsible to make their good intentions a monument of good works.

It is the habit of too many to dictate, with all the enthusiasm of a Crusader, just what should be done and just how to do it. Too few of these individuals are ever found doing the propaganda work. Others will charm their hearers with flowery phrases about the importance and the strength of the central body, and the great things accomplished by it, but too few of these ever go out into the common vineyards, as it were, and do pioneer work for the up-building of the locals.

Every union, every league, every organization, needs a dictator, needs an after-dinner speaker, needs a critic, and even a boss must be tolerated, but no organization was ever known to progress without the faithful, earnest workers. They bring in the members, they urge their attendance, they smooth over the rough places, they sacrifice self for the good of all concerned, they never go out on a strike, they do not work for praise, but it is their constant coming, their constant doing, that keeps the work in motion.

In fine, the inspiration that holds every organization in the land together and keeps its fundamental principles before the world of thought and action, emanates from the mind and soul of the unselfish few who sustain their faith in their cause by good work for its promotion.

MAKING ENDS MEET IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

For the first time in the history of the city, a systematic and thorough effort is made to draw up a scientific budget, and to bring the expenditures of the city within its possible revenues for the year.

The problem involved in the making of a budget is simply this: The city has \$5,000,000 to spend. The amount is fixed and limited by law. The problem is how to apportion this amount of money among the various departments of the city in such a way as to secure the greatest efficiency.

The first step was to get an estimate from each city department of the amount required for the ensuing year.

When these estimates were brought together and totaled, it was found that the departments had asked for \$1,100,000 more than the city had to spend. How to reduce this amount so as to bring it within the limits allowed was the next problem.

The greatest difficulty, however, was how to meet a deficit that had been left over by preceding administrations. This amounted to over \$600,000. There was \$223,000 of delinquent taxes, mostly uncollectible. These had been accumulating through the years of preceding administrations, and had always been counted as an asset. But since they cannot be collected, that amount has become a deficit, which has been taken out of the trust funds, and which therefore the city must pay. It must, therefore, be provided for.

Again, there were land contracts aggregating more than \$300,000 that had been neglected heretofore, which now must be paid. On these contracts some of the best parks of the city had been purchased. Payments should have been made each five years. These payments had been postponed from time to time until they at last reached the limit allowed by law. They must now be paid, or their validity become questionable. Under these circumstances, the owners of these contracts naturally demanded payment.

And, finally, the failure of former administrations to provide in the budget which covered the year of 1910 for the expenses that were absolutely essential to the city—expenditures that were forced upon the administration by the situation in which they found themselves, left another deficit of \$116,000 for the current year. Thus the total deficit for which the present board of estimates had to provide in one way or another in the present budget was over \$600,000.

Naturally enough, this was a very serious reduction of the funds that could otherwise have been apportioned to the various departments of the city government.

In order to meet this situation, it became absolutely necessary for the board of estimates to adopt a rigid policy of retrenchments in fixing the limits for the finances of the city for the ensuing year.

Every department was called before the board and the situation thoroughly explained. All the hearings were public, and all accounts open to any who cared to study them. Each department estimate was thereupon reduced. This applied to all departments except those whose limit of resources are fixed by State law, and which therefore could not be revised by the board.

In many cases this will result in a very serious handicap. In order to keep the expenses of the city rigidly and exactly within the resources which the city has, all of the departments will

have to operate on less money than they really require. Many of them will be seriously crippled. And as to wages and salaries, it was found necessary to cut out all increases and to eliminate all new positions. This was adhered to with but one or two exceptions.

After all this was done there still remained \$160,000 unprovided for. This the board finally decided to meet by issuing refunding bonds. After the board had finished its work on the budget, it was turned over to the finance committee of the City Council. That committee will revise the work of the board of estimates. It will then be sent to the Council for their final action and approval.

A minister, frequently away from home, was in the habit of getting some one to stay with his wife and small daughter in his absence. Once, however, he went so unexpectedly and hurriedly that he had no time to make such provision for them. The wife was very brave until night came, when her courage began to fail. After exhausting every reasonable excuse for staying up, she put the child to bed with the injunction to pray especially for God's protection during father's absence. "Yes, mother, we will do that tonight," said the little girl, "but the next time we will make better arrangements."

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Labor Law in Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C.—Final decision in the case of Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell will probably not be given by the United States Supreme Court until the April term, but the Buck's Stove and Range Company's case against the American Federation of Labor has been dismissed on the ground that the matter had been settled out of court. Those in attendance at the trial have little doubt but that the representatives of organized labor will be acquitted.

Among the court's new decisions is one that is most radical in its upholding of a State's rights to make laws regulating railroads on grounds of public safety. It reads as follows:

"A State law regulating the size of crews on trains within the State is not an obstruction to interstate commerce, but is rather enacted in aid of interstate commerce, and may be passed by the State for the public safety."

Railroad men point out that this precedent will give State Legislatures the right to pass many other laws for the protection of the railroad employees and the public, and opens up a line of legal action which the Railroad Brotherhoods will most certainly utilize.

Boiler Makers Strike on New York Central.

Kansas City, Mo.—Refusing to do piece work, which is against the terms of their contract, 2000 union boiler makers have struck on the New York Central lines, and disaster threatens the company's engines. President Franklin, of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, asserts that there will be neither arbitration nor compromise with the railroad company.

Louis Weyand, fifth vice-president of the Boiler Makers' International, asserted that a sympathetic strike would affect over 20,000 men, but that his organization was not asking for such action, though machinists in Cleveland and other cities had already gone on record as favoring the strike.

Guilty Contractors Kill Sailors.

Washington, D. C.—Commencing with the assertion that frauds were perpetrated on the United States Government by Carnegie's Steel Company, whose then superintendent, C. M. Schwab, is now president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Representative Rainey of Illinois read to the House a long list of recent disasters on our battleships, caused by explosions, bursting guns and faulty breech blocks, resulting in the death of 147 men and the maiming of 102, all of which, charged Rainey, is evidence of the continuance of these frauds.

Rainey's startling accusations followed his offer of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill and resulted in the striking out of the words "of domestic manufacture," thereby allowing foreign manufacturers to compete in future bidding upon all contracts for armor and armament.

Steam Presses Oust Printers.

Washington, D. C.—Hundreds of plate printers are threatened with the loss of their jobs by the proposed action of the Treasury Department in the matter of installing steam presses for printing notes, bonds and checks at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This would mean a "saving" of more than \$700,000 a year in the running expenses of the bureau.

President Gompers has sent out a letter to all affiliated bodies urging them to protest against the plan to install the steam presses. The matter now rests with Congress, which is considering a proposal to strike out the clause in an existing statute which says that all notes, bonds and checks shall be printed by hand.

Uncle Sam Fires Union Sailors.

New York.—Because they protested to the captain about the quality of the food, seventeen members of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union were discharged from the steamer Ancon as soon as that vessel tied up to the dock. To take their places seventeen non-union Italians were hired by the captain of the Ancon, whose steamer belongs to the fleet of the Panama Steamship Company, a part of the United States Government.

Panama Faces Open-Shop Disaster.

Washington, D. C.—"The great gates of the Panama Canal—costing five millions of dollars—will be constructed and put in place by McClintic & Marshall of Pittsburg, a firm notoriously unfair to organized labor. Non-union structural iron workers are now at work on the job, and last week another foreman met his death, due, without question, to the incompetency of the men under him."

This statement made by the newly-elected Representative from the Seventh Illinois District, Frank Buchanan, who has just returned from the Isthmus, carries the weight of expert testimony, for Buchanan is a past president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

The canal gates are to be the last touch upon the greatest constructive piece of work ever engaged in by the American people, and yet this crowning effort has been given over to workmen so incompetent as to be without organization.

Frightened Judge Frees Miners.

Denver, Colo.—The effect of the immense mass meeting held in this city to protest against the jailing of the sixteen members of the United Mine Workers' Union, and the demand made in the State Legislature for the impeachment of the judge who caused their imprisonment, has so filled this same judge with fear that he has freed the men.

Union labor organizations all over the State of Colorado united in petitioning for Judge Whitford's removal from the bench, declaring that the court in sentencing the miners had found them guilty of a criminal charge without giving them the right of trial by jury. "Mother Jones" played an important part in the freeing of the men by holding immense meetings in all of the large cities of the State.

23,000 Navy Men Win Eight-Hour Day.

Washington, D. C.—The Hughes' amendment as part of the Naval Appropriation Bill has passed the House, thus practically assuring over 23,000 men at work in the various ship building yards, doing work on Government battleships, an eight-hour day, where in the past they have been compelled to toil ten hours. Corporations operating great plants where Government work is turned out were fearful of the precedent that this law might establish, and, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Navy, von Meyer, did everything to block its passage.

GREAT THOUGHTS.

If a thought be really great it may live through many ages, stirring generation after generation. The echo of a great physical convulsion dies quickly, but the echo of the words of Confucius and Buddha, of Plato, Seneca and Christ, still lives. The voice of Socrates before his judges kindles men whose ancestors were savages when Socrates spoke. Buildings decay, rivers run dry, races decline, but a great thought suffers from no impairment; it has the gift of immortal youth and strength.—Orlando J. Smith.

Willie: "How vain you are, Ethel. Looking at yourself in the glass." Ethel: "Vain! Me vain! Why, I don't think myself half so good-looking as I really am."

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FURUSETH ON THE INJUNCTION ISSUE.

Last week Andrew Furuseth appeared before the legislative committees in Sacramento to speak for the anti-injunction bill favored by labor. He was preceded by Walter Macarthur, who treated the subject in its general application, leaving to his comrade the main argument.

There is no better authority in the country on this question than Mr. Furuseth. He has made it a life study. Nothing pleases him better than to have listeners ask questions. He has been answering them for so many years that there isn't one that baffles him.

The members of the judiciary committee of the Legislature were convinced, in some instances, against their will. Mr. Furuseth spoke for over an hour. His exposition was so clear, his facts so ably marshaled, and his language so simple, that the committee gave the bill a favorable recommendation. In part, the veteran unionist said:

"The modern use of the writ of injunction, especially in labor disputes, is revolutionary and destructive of popular government.

"Our government was designed to be a government by law, said law to be enacted by the legislative branch, construed by the judiciary, and administered by the executive.

"An injunction is 'an extraordinary writ issued out of equity enjoining a threatened injury to property or property rights, where there is not a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law.'

"The definition of equity is, 'the application of right and justice to the legal adjustment of differences where the law by reason of its universality is deficient,' or, 'that system of jurisprudence which comprehends every matter of law for which the common law provides no remedy * * * springing originally from the royal prerogative, moderating the harshness of the common law according to good conscience.' In other words, it is the exercise of power according to the judgment and conscience of one man.

"It was for this reason that in Great Britain, whence the United States derives its system of equity, as well as of law, the equity power, was limited to the protection of property or property rights, and in such cases only where there was no remedy at law; the words 'adequate and complete' have been added here.

Business and Property.

"When the courts of equity take jurisdiction over and issue injunctions in labor disputes, they do so to protect business, which, under late rulings by several courts, is held to be property. These rulings are disputed and condemned by other courts, which hold that relations between employers and employees—between buyer and seller—are personal relations, and as such, if regulated at all, are regulated by statute or common law, only. If the latter contention be right, and of this we believe there can be no question, the ruling that makes business property, or the right to carry on or continue in business a property right, is revolutionary, and must lead to a complete change, not only in our industrial, but in our political life. If the court of equity be permitted to regulate personal relations, it will gradually draw to itself all legislative power. If it be permitted to set aside or to enforce law, it will ultimately arrogate to itself jurisdiction now held by the law courts, and abolish trial by jury.

The New Definition.

"The Constitution confers equity powers upon the courts by stating that they shall have jurisdiction in law and in equity in the same way that it makes it their duty to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and in substantially the same way as it provides for trial by jury. Equity power came to us as it existed in England at the time of the adoption of our Constitution, and it was so limited and defined by English authorities that our courts could not obtain jurisdiction in labor disputes except by the adoption of a ruling that business is property. If business be property in the

case of a strike or boycott, and can therefore be protected by the equity court against diminution of its usual income, caused by a strike or boycott conducted by the working people, then it necessarily must be property at other times, and therefore entitled to be protected against loss of income caused by competition from other manufacturers or business men. Business and the income from business would become territorial, and would be in the same position as land and the income from land. The result would be to make all competition in trade unlawful; it would prevent anyone from engaging in trade or manufacture unless he comply with the whims and fancies of those who have their trade or means of protection already established.

"No one could enter into business except through inheritance, bequest or sale.

Fallacy of Definition.

"In order to show the fallacy of this new definition of property, we here state the accepted legal definitions of property, business and labor.

"Definition of Property—Property means the dominion of indefinite right of user and disposition which one lawfully exercises over particular things or subjects and generally to the exclusion of all others. Property is ownership, the exclusive right of any person freely to use, enjoy and dispose of any determinate object, whether real or personal. (American and English Encyclopedia of Law.)

"Property is the exclusive right of possession, enjoying and disposing of a thing. (Century Dictionary.)

"A right imparting to the owner a power of indefinite user, capable of being transmitted to universal successors by way of descent, and imparting to the owner the power of disposition, from himself and his successors. (Austin, Jurisprudence.)

"The sole and despotic dominion which one claims and exercises over the external things of the world in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the world. (Blackstone.)

"It will be seen that property is products of nature or of labor, and that the essential element is that it may be disposed of by sale, be given away, or in any other way transferred to another.

"There is no distinction in law between property and property rights.

"From these definitions it is plain that labor power or patronage cannot be property, but aside from this we have the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude.

"Labor power cannot be property, because it cannot be separated from the laborer. It is personal. It grows with health, diminishes in sickness, and ceases at death. It is an attribute of life.

"The ruling of the courts make of the laborer a serf, of patronage an evidence of servitude, by assuming that one may have a property right in the labor or patronage of another.

Business and Labor.

"Definition of Business—That which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of livelihood or profit; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of profit and improvement. (American and English Encyclopedia of Law.)

"That which busies, or that which occupies the time, attention or labor of one, as his principal concern, whether for a longer or shorter time. (Webster's Dictionary.)

"Definition of Labor—Physical or mental effort, particularly for some useful or desired end. Exertion of the powers for some end other than recreation or sport. (Century Dictionary.)

It will be seen from the above definition that, while there is a fundamental difference between property and business, there is none at all between business and labor, so that, if business be

property, so is labor, and, if the earning power of business can be protected by equity power through injunction, so can the earning power of labor; in other words, the laborer may obtain an injunction against a reduction of his wages, or against a discharge, which would stop his wages.

"If this new definition of property, by including therein business and labor, be accepted, then the judge sitting in equity becomes the irresponsible master of men who do business or labor.

"We contend that power and jurisdiction—discretionary government by the judiciary—for well-defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law and endangering constitutional liberty, that is the personal liberty of the individual citizen.

"As government by equity—personal government—advances, republican government—government by law—recedes.

"We have escaped from despotic government by the king. We realized that, after all, he was but a man. Are we going to permit the growing up of a despotic government by the judges? Are they not also men?

"The despotism of one can in this sense be no better than the despotism of another. If we are to preserve 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' any usurpation by the judiciary must be as sternly resisted as usurpation by the executive.

"What labor is now seeking is the assistance of all liberty-loving men in restoring the common law definitions of property, and in restricting the jurisdiction of the equity courts in that connection to what it was at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

"A bill has been and is now before the California Legislature for this purpose. We ask your careful consideration of the reasons for this bill and of the bill itself, and your assistance in inducing the Legislature to make it law."

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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911.

"Make money; and the whole nation will conspire to call you a gentleman."—George Bernard Shaw.

Keep voting for the union label. Make it a duty each day. It will help you and others to do this. You insist upon your label—insist upon the other fellow's. It is a good doctrine to obey the Golden Rule.

The defeat of Senate Bill No. 918 pleased trade unionists immensely. Compulsory features dealing with a man's labor were shown to be ill-advised. While the gentleman who introduced the measure did so from excellent motives, it is best, in our opinion, that adverse action was taken.

On Monday, March 20th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., Geary Street Railway Bonds will be placed on sale. They bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, and \$600,000 worth will be available. They comprise thirty bonds of each year's maturity from 1915 to 1934 inclusive. The bonds are of the denomination of \$1000 each.

The "Daily Union Labor Advocate" was issued in Chicago on March 1st. As its name implies, it is to appear daily. The first number dealt with the municipal election in the Lake City, and whether the passing of that struggle will make a difference, remains to be seen. We hope not. There is room for all the papers that can be printed that have a message. The "Daily Union Labor Advocate" has one.

Assemblyman Robert L. Telfer's suggestion to pay all old people in need a pension is a good one. There is no reason why school teachers should be singled out alone for such legislation. In saying this we realize that teachers usually receive altogether too small salaries for the splendid work they are doing, but others have just as much claim on the State when it comes to recognizing the claims of those unable to support themselves, and who, perhaps, have helped to upbuild the community in which they live.

For the first time the United States Senate voted on February 28th on the question of electing Senators by direct franchise of the people. The result was fifty-four in favor to thirty-three against. As a two-thirds majority was needed, the motion lost. Senator Perkins voted aye, while Standpatter Flint showed up in the negative column, where he really belongs. The majority illustrates the trend of public thought permeating the Senate, and it is only a question of time until the scandals of the William Lorimer type will be no more. Why there should be objection to the people selecting their representatives is not apparent, unless some of the Senators are afraid that they might choose other men!

THE CASE OF JOHN MITCHELL.

The official proceedings of the United Mine Workers of America convention show that on the thirteenth and fourteenth days action was taken forbidding membership in both union and National Civic Federation. We quote from the record:

"Secretary Morgan, of the committee, stated the report of the committee as follows:

"The committee offers as a substitute that Section 15 of Article VII be amended by adding after the words "Operators' Association" in line four the words "or National Civic Federation," and by adding after the words "Operators' Association" at the end of the section the words "or National Civic Federation."

"Delegate Rosan: If this report is adopted can we have a roll call if we are not satisfied with a rising vote?

"President Lewis: The matter before the house is the report of the committee.

"Delegate Rosan: I want to know if we can have a roll call if we are not satisfied with a rising vote?

"President Lewis: If this convention wants a roll call on the report of the committee, after the convention takes an aye and nay vote there is nothing to prevent you from having one.

"Secretary Perry announced that 446 votes had been cast in the affirmative and 344 in the negative.

"President Lewis: According to the announcement the report of the committee is carried.

"Several delegates demanded that the roll be called.

"President Lewis stated that the rules of the convention required that the roll be called upon a request of 100 delegates. More than the required number arose, and President Lewis announced that the secretary would proceed to call the roll.

"Auditor Donaldson: The total vote cast was 2180.

"Necessary for a decision, 1091.

"In favor of the report of the committee, 1213.

"Against the report of the committee, 967.

"Majority in favor of report, 246.

"President Lewis: The result of the roll call as announced amends Section 15 in accordance with the recommendation of the committee, and it is adopted.

"Delegate Williams: Will 'National Civic Federation' include the State branches?

"President Lewis: The National Civic Federation has State branches, and while I am not assuming to interpret the meaning of the new constitution, if that wording were in the present constitution, I should interpret it to mean that wherever our members belong to State or local branches of the National Civic Federation they would have to sever their connection with them or with the United Mine Workers' Organization.

"Secretary Perry read the following telegram:

"New York, N. Y., January 31, 1911.

"Edwin Perry, Secretary, Miners' Convention, Columbus, Ohio.

"Gentlemen of the Convention:

"I am advised that by amendment of constitution, I am deprived of my membership in the United Mine Workers of America, unless I relinquish my membership in the National Civic Federation. While I regard this action as a cruel injustice, following, as it has, an overwhelming vote of confidence on the part of the miners of the country as evidenced by my election as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and coming at a time when the enemies of labor are exerting every influence to have affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States the sentence of nine months' imprisonment imposed upon me, because of a resolution adopted by a miners' convention, yet I recognize the legal right of the convention to enact this legislation, and while I believe that an investigation should

have been made by your convention before passing judgment adverse to the National Civic Federation, and against me personally, nevertheless I submit to your wishes, although I shall live in the consciousness that the men and women at home for whom I worked for so many years, will not concur in your conclusions.

"(Signed) "JOHN MITCHELL."

The action of the convention is now a live theme in local unions of the United Mine Workers of America. Several of them have vigorously denounced the change in the constitution. It is too early to express an opinion of the views of the rank and file.

Mr. Mitchell has resigned his position with the National Civic Federation.

SUFFRAGE AND EIGHT HOURS.

There have come intimations from Sacramento that some of the women who are very anxious to vote, and who have advocated a law to enable them to gain their desire, are against the eight-hour bill for women. This has been emphatically denied by many.

Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin has written a letter to one of the legislators in which she states that she is very much in favor of the law, but wants to see it enacted so that there is no possible chance of failure. She has corresponded with Mrs. Raymond Robins and other progressive women in the east to secure the advantage of their experiences, and Mrs. Coffin says that she proceeded along the line they suggested.

If further evidence is needed to place the women who believe in suffrage on the right side, it is afforded by the following emphatic telegram. No credence should be given the statement that women are opposed to the eight-hour day for other women. This, on the face of it, is absurd. While there may be exceptions, the rule is practically universal. This dispatch lacks nothing in directness:

"Senator Bryant of San Francisco, Senate Chamber, Sacramento:

"The Bay Federation of Mothers' Clubs, thirty clubs strong, indorses your stand in regard to the eight-hour working day for women. You are a splendid friend of women and we wish to acknowledge it in this way. Overwhelming victory be yours.

"(Signed) "ELINOR CARLISLE,

"President of the Bay Federation of Mothers' Clubs."

BIRTHDAY OF THE SAILORS' UNION.

Last Monday, March 6th, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary. A mass meeting was held in the union's headquarters. Those who have blazed the way for so many other organizations told of the events that have made trade-union history since the meeting on the historic pile on Folsom street dock.

The veterans deserve all the encomiums that come their way. They have toiled faithfully in the past, as well as in the present.

To refer to the history of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific is to describe, in part, the history of the trade-union movement on these shores. So much has been accomplished to improve the lot of the men who follow the sea, that it is impossible to tell the story in short compass. There are betterments in wages and hours, and, what is more important still, laws have been enacted that give the sailor a chance to realize that, after all, he is flesh and blood like other people—these gains form the merest skeleton of good things that are recognized as the work of the union.

We extend our sincere congratulations to the members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. May the organization live as long as there is need, and may those affiliated with it prosper as they deserve.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX. Strong Words From John Eshleman.

If all the University of California graduates were as public-spirited as John M. Eshleman, the State would profit. The expenditure of the large sum of money now paid out yearly warrants a reasonable return on the investment. Last Friday morning Mr. Eshleman addressed the students in Berkeley. He was active in college affairs while pursuing his studies. After receiving a flattering reception, he said in part:

"We hear much about popular clamor today, and much that we hear is in condemnation of it. But I want to call your attention to the truism that there is no progress without discontent. It is fortunate for us that we have a popular clamor; the unfortunate thing is that it is often unintelligent. The task before us is to make this outcry intelligent and direct it against remediable evils.

"There are three types of statesmen: the destructive, the reactionary and the constructive. The first says, 'Let us destroy this edifice of government and level its foundations.' The reactionary says, 'We must stifle this clamor of the people. They do not know what they want and we will do what is best for them.' The constructive statesman listens to the cry of discontent and is influenced by it.

"I recently heard in the State Capitol a debate on the proposed eight-hour bill for women. I heard many specious arguments advanced on the side of business interests. If we are to have a just government, the music of the jingle of dollars must never drown out the cry of distress. We, as a nation must recognize that a man is worth more than the thing he produces.

"You, young people are receiving at the hands of the State an education which you are expected to use in the service of the State. The man who goes out from this institution to serve himself rather than his fellow-men is betraying a trust. It is the duty of the college-bred man to throw himself with all his power into the fight against greed, against corruption in politics and against oppression in every form."

* * *

Points to Ponder.

Resolve to be a better trade unionist than you have been.

The union member who performs his whole duty to his union will be too busy to spend much time in criticising others.

The good union man will not furnish employment to non-unionists or business to unfair employees, but will demand union-label articles in return for his wages as they are spent to provide for the needs of himself and family.

The true union man will try to persist in the attempt to induce all non-members to become unionists, both in his own trade and others, being content with nothing less than that his influence for the upbuilding of unionism shall radiate from himself to every person within his reach.

* * *

Roosevelt's Latest on Labor Unions.

Wages and other most important conditions of employment must remain largely outside of governmental control and be left for adjustment by free contract between employer and employee, with the important proviso that there should be legislation to prevent the conditions that compel men and women to accept wages that represent less than will insure a decent living.

But the question of contract between employer and employee should not be left to individual action, for under modern industrial conditions the individual is often too weak to guard his own rights as against a strongly-organized body or a great capitalist.

In the present state of society, and until we advance much farther than at present along lines of genuine altruism, there must be effective and organized collective action by the wage-workers

in great industrial enterprises. They must act jointly through the process of collective bargaining. Only thus can they be put upon a plane of economic equality with their corporate employers.

Capital is organized, and the laborer can secure proper liberty and proper treatment only if labor organizes also.

It is, I trust, unnecessary to say that the most emphatic recognition of this need does not mean any condonations of whatever is evil in the practices of labor organizations.

Labor organizations are like other organizations, like organizations of capitalists; sometimes they act very well, and sometimes they act very badly. We should consistently favor them when they act well, and as fearlessly oppose them when they act badly.

I wish to see labor organizations powerful; and the minute that any organization becomes powerful it becomes powerful for evil as well as for good; and when organized labor becomes sufficiently powerful the State will have to regulate the collective use of labor just as it must regulate the collective use of capital.

Therefore the very success of the effort we are making to increase the power of labor means that among labor leaders and among other citizens there must be increased vigilance and courage in unhesitatingly rebuking anything that labor does that is wrong.—Theodore Roosevelt in the New York "Outlook."

* * *

Famous Oregonian on the Judiciary Recall.

"Recall judges, certainly, why not?" that's what W. S. U'Ren says, according to the Portland "Labor Press."

"There is the same reason to recall all judges as there is to recall any other public official. They are elected to serve us; if they do not they should be fired.

"There is more reason to recall judges than most public officials, because they are frequently less closely in touch with the people's interests than other office holders, and they take to themselves the power to annul our laws.

"They are more law makers and law destroyers than they are mere administrators."

"You said all judges; did you mean that to apply to Federal Judges, too?"

"Certainly. We should elect all judges. Political parties should appoint none, and to the Supreme Court of the nation, the highest law making or breaking body in the world, our judges should be chosen by the people and subject to the recall of the people.

"Courts in this country have arbitrarily taken over a power never given them, that of nullifying laws. That is a legislative power and must be always under the direct control of the people."

"In short, you would fire a Supreme Justice if he nullified an initiative measure and the people wanted that law more than they did the judge?" he was asked.

"Every judge in Oregon, except the Federal appointees, is elected by the people and is subject to recall. We have never recalled a judge. I never heard anyone say that an Oregon judge should be recalled, but because of the recall the judges give more attention to the people's voice than in most States.

"A judge is only another type of the people's hired man. His job is given him by the people to do their will. He should be fired as speedily as any other hired man if he deserves it.

"I believe there is only one source of power—the people. Judges cannot much longer pose behind the bulwark of special privilege which the United States Supreme Court years ago usurped, and which no other nation allows its magistrates to have.

"Recall the judiciary, certainly, if it does not do its master's will, and the final master in a republic must be the people."

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

Editor "Labor Clarion," San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: During the past few days my attention has been called to an article that has appeared in several of the daily papers relative to an affiliation between the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen and the International Union of Steam Engineers, and while there is no fault to find with the statement, except as to the number of members affected by this affiliation, for that reason I feel that if the facts were published in the "Labor Clarion," that it would set us right in the eyes of organized labor in general.

An affiliation has been entered into between the two above-named organizations, and through them with the American Federation of Labor, whereby the Engineers holding membership in the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen are also members of the International Union of Steam Engineers, through a charter granted the former by the latter.

To allow the article that has appeared in the several daily papers to go by unnoticed, would not be doing justice to the labor movement, because of the fact that instead of only 5000 members, over 100,000 men are, as the result of the recent affiliation, supporting one another, thereby laying aside all past differences of a jurisdictional nature.

This recent affiliation has been the means of strengthening both of these organizations, and we earnestly look forward at the present time to a "not far distant day" when, so far as steam shovel work is concerned, the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen will, in reality, have control of the steam shovel and dredge work in its entirety.

Fraternally yours,

J. P. SHERBESMAN,
General Western Representative.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL AN INSPIRATION.

At the close of the debating on the eight-hour bill for women on February 24th, Assemblyman Griffith related the inception of the measure which he is now championing with singular devotion, in the front of harassing attacks of the business interests that complain.

"I was driving home one night after a dispute with some men regarding what hours they should work," he said. "There was a difference in the time they would work and what I wanted them to work. Then it came to me in the evening calm that if there was any difference in the hours which working people were employed that the women of this State should have the advantage and work the shorter hours.

"I decided that night when I drove along a silent highway that if it were in my power I would win my way to the Legislature of this State, and there devote what talents and earnestness I have been vouchsafed to the passage of this bill—the bill that is born to protect the women of this day and the men and women of tomorrow.

"In the litany of legislation, what is there that can be relieved with more intense tenderness than the unjust system which is leeching the mental, physical and moral woman of today. It is higher than competition, higher than Christmas traffic, higher than the eminences of a penuriously-conducted business. It is humanity and humanity to woman."

The confession and invocation came after protracted series of clotted debates, in which petty objections and irksome arguments had harbored a bickering spirit for hours. It stands as one of the most remarkable utterances of the present session of the Legislature, considering its terrific frankness and impeaching care.

"When men are pure, laws are useless; when men are corrupt, laws are broken."—Disraeli.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 3, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Rosenthal absent; Delegate E. H. Lomasney appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Carpenters No. 1082—L. L. Moore, vice C. L. Smith. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Senator Thomas Finn, pledging his support to Senate Bill No. 24, regulating ownership of realty property by certain classes of aliens. From Senators Perkins and Flint and Congressmen Hayes, Kahn, Smith, Needham, Knowland and McKinlay, replying to several petitions presented by this Council on various matters, and promising careful consideration. From San Francisco "Daily News," copy of notification to the effect that all Carriers in their employ have been instructed to become members of Newspaper-Carriers' Union. From Electrical Workers No. 151, to the effect that they had not appointed committee for conference on jurisdictional dispute with Carpenters. From Legislative Agent Nolan, stating that proposed public inquiry bill had been defeated. From Anti-Jap Laundry League, to the effect that two representatives had been appointed to assist in passage of Asiatic exclusion legislation. From J. A. Franklin, president International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, thanks for assistance in the matter of boiler inspectorship. From John Alpine, president Plumbers' Union, acknowledgment of notification that the matter in dispute between Water Workers and Plumbers had been referred to executive council of the A. F. of L. for decision.

Referred to Strike Committee—From Bro. Geo. Gunrey, review of Los Angeles situation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Helpers' Union, request for a boycott on the Oyster Loaf Cafe, 61 Eddy street. From Retail Grocery Clerks, request for a boycott on H. Wreden & Co., Clay and Fillmore streets.

Referred to Secretary—From Sacramento Central Council, request for assistance in unionizing Sacramento bottling establishment. From John F. Tobin, president International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in relation to delegate from Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 216. From Municipal Reference Library, asking our opinion on the usefulness of the "Municipal Record."

Referred to Label Section—From Label Committee of Textile Workers, Cohoes, N. Y., asking assistance in placing union-labeled underwear and coat sweaters on the local market.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From A. F. of L., calling attention to the status of Buck's Stove and Range Company matter. From International Molders' Union, notification that the Schill Bros.' Foundry of Crestline, Ohio, had been declared fair.

Secretary read a communication from Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, on the matter of wiring Senators and Congressmen asking their support on legislation providing for payment of back claims for overtime for navy yard employees. In view of the fact that the Senate and Congress were about to adjourn, this matter was laid over until the opening of the next session.

Resolutions were presented by Boiler Makers No. 25, protesting against Senate Bill No. 951, an act to regulate the practicing stationary and steam engineering, etc., and requesting Council to oppose same. After some debate the resolutions were indorsed as presented.

A communication was received from Postmaster Arthur G. Fisk, requesting the opinion of this Council on the discontinuance of delivery mail

on Sunday. It was moved that the secretary be instructed to reply to the effect that this Council is in favor of discontinuing delivery of Sunday mail; carried unanimously. Resolutions were presented dealing with the above matter by Postal Clerks No. 2, which, on motion, were adopted.

Reports of Unions—Bakers—Reminded all unionists to not fail to demand the union label on all French bread. Typographical—Have subscribed \$2000 toward Labor Temple, and have pledged themselves to the extent of \$10,000 for that project.

Report of Label Section—The section submitted a progressive report; called attention to the fact that the Monterey Packing Co. was having all label work done by the unfair firm of Schmidt & Co., also that H. J. Heinz Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., was unfair. The section reported having received credentials from San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council for Jas. D. Kelly. Report of section was concurred in.

Delegate White (Typographical Union) raised a question on the right of the section to admit delegates from Allied Printing Trades Council, and asked authority of the section to seat delegates from Departmental Councils and especially non-recognized departmental councils.

Moved that departmental councils whose affiliated unions are also affiliated with this Council shall be allowed a seat in the Label Section; motion carried: 83 in favor, 13 against.

Executive Committee—The committee recommended that the communication from Free Home for Consumptives be filed; concurred in. Committee reported progress on resolutions presented by Stationary Firemen's Union, dealing with the Y. M. C. A.; also Paste Makers' agreement. Concerning the complaint made against Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, it was moved that the Council go into executive session; motion carried.

After debate on the subject matter and decision thereon, it was moved that we rise from executive session; motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Delegate Nolan submitted a progressive report on legislative matters, which was received and filed.

Delegate from Carpenters' Union called attention to the fact that Electrical Workers No. 151 had notified us that they had not appointed a committee to confer with Carpenters on jurisdictional dispute, and moved that Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 be instructed to confer with Carpenters; motion carried.

Delegate Michelson moved to go on record against the legislation now pending, providing for making the office of State Printer appointive instead of elective.

Moved that the legislative agent stand instructed to seek delay of action by Legislature on this matter and also delay of report of committee on same; and that our law and legislative committee investigate this proposed legislation and report their conclusions at the next meeting of this Council; motion carried: 27 in favor, 12 against. The previous question was called for and put on the above motion.

Delegate Bell (Gas Workers) called Council's attention to the fact that Bro. John Leonard, tenant of Hall Association, had died during the week, and moved that the Council adjourn out of respect to the memory of Bro. Leonard; carried unanimously.

Receipts—Stage Employees, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Typographical, \$18; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Soda Water Drivers, \$6; Butchers, \$8; Carpenters No. 22, \$40; Laundry Workers, \$20; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Machinists, \$20; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Marine Firemen, \$5; Milkmen, \$2; Shoe Clerks, \$6; Soda Water Bottlers, \$20; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10. Total, \$185.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, telegrams, etc., \$7; "Examiner," 75 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; John I. Nolan, \$42; San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; Smith Premier Co., \$3.50. Total, \$213.75.

Adjourned at 12:30 a. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"A thinking man is the worst enemy the Prince of Darkness can have."—Carlyle.

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

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"LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

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HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

OUR REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED.

Word has been received from the headquarters of the Seventh Triennial International Congress on Tuberculosis at Rome that an American committee of one hundred members of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has been appointed, and that preparations have been made for the special participation of the United States in the exhibition of Social Hygiene which will be held under the auspices of the Congress. The dates of the congress are from September 24th to 30th, but the exhibition will probably open on June 1st, and will continue until February 28, 1912.

The American Committee of One Hundred has been selected from practically every State in the United States. In addition to this committee, it is expected that the Federal Government will also send official representatives to the congress, and probably several of the States will take similar action. The headquarters of the American committee are in the office of the National Association, New York City.

The Exhibition of Social Hygiene will be the greatest of its kind that has ever been assembled. Among the different sections of the exhibition are those on tuberculosis, general prophylaxis, history of the hygienic movement, and the prevention of disease in general. The exhibition will cover a large area fronting Piazza Cavour. The authorities in charge of the exhibition are planning to set aside a separate pavilion for the United States exhibits, provided these are numerous enough. All of the 500 State and local anti-tuberculosis committees allied with the National Association will be asked to contribute. Other bodies engaged in the campaign against preventable disease and for the betterment of public health will also be asked to contribute. The committee in charge of the exhibition has extended the time for reservation of space until March 31st, and the time for receipt of material to June 30th.

Committees similar to the one appointed in the United States have been designated in over thirty different countries and representatives at the congress will be present from every civilized section of the world. The exhibition and congress will be part of a general celebration extending over several months, to commemorate the founding of Italian liberty. The entire movement will be held under the patronage of the King and Queen of Italy.

Any inquiries concerning application for membership in the congress and space in the exhibition should be addressed to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City.

HOW IS THIS FOR WORD PAINTING?

Mark Twain visited the Hawaiian Islands for his health in the early 60's. Here is the way he wrote about the country:

"The loveliest fleet of islands that lie anchored in any ocean. No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one. No other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides. Other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing; its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear. I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plummy palms drowsing by the shore, its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud-rack. I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitudes, hear the splash of its brooks. In my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

"Go put your creed into your deed, nor speak with double tongue."—Emerson.

Thrust and Parry

"It is claimed that voters have been bribed on a large scale in Illinois and in the home county of Speaker Cannon, and the local judge has directed the Grand Jury to make an investigation. There is no reason to doubt that bribery has been practiced in Illinois, as a judge is not likely to act on rumor unless very well substantiated. The desire of a portion of the press, however, to exploit whatever may be likely to discredit Speaker Cannon will require more careful scrutiny of the reports from Illinois than seemed necessary in the Ohio case."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

The reason for more careful scrutiny in one case than the other is not apparent at first glance, unless it be that Speaker Cannon is on the "right" side, and therefore cannot be "in wrong."

"In 1858 Abraham Lincoln said, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.' Events proved that he was right. Now, after the lapse of half a century, another labor crisis is brewing, and the immediate question is not whether our civilization can endure with labor half union and half non-union, but whether union labor will permit it to endure on that basis. The attitude is something very much like war, now in the guerilla stage that inevitably will advance to the usual conclusion of blood and ashes."—"American Industries."

The official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers is not backward in expressing itself. Modesty is not one of its virtues. It is willing to juggle with the facts in the attempt to make a point. The result is overstrain. Abraham Lincoln said that as labor must exist before capital could exist, labor had the prior right to consideration. It is a fair statement to make that if the Great Commoner could return to earth, he would favor the union cause and denounce the "open shop" as a species of tyranny devised in sophistry to "fool part of the people all the time." In addition, he would be very wary about a panacea for labor supported by the millionaires and merchants—he might look for the joker!

"One of the latest counter-stratagems resorted to is, when labor seeks to frustrate the proper ends of capital, to have the employers strike first. In St. Louis the general contractors have organized for mutual defense and appointed a labor committee to which any differences between a contractor and his men is to be referred. All contractors are under bonds to obey the committee's orders, and they represent all the building trades. In case union carpenters or plumbers or painters strike and refuse to arbitrate, work on their jobs all over the city of St. Louis will be closed by the contractors and stay closed until arbitration is accepted. Should a single contractor give in, he can procure no further bonds from the financial companies, all of which support the employers in their stand and are represented on the labor committee."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

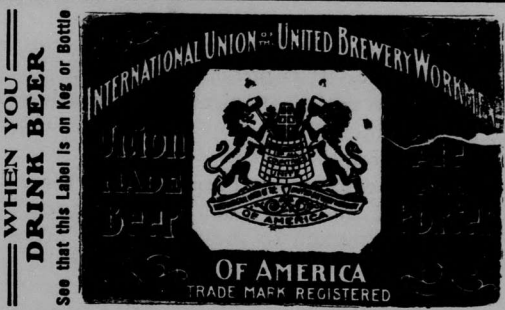
It makes all the difference in the world who is conducting the "union shop." If the wage earners are so engaged, the "Argonaut" tears the air with adjectives, and extols the virtues of the "free and independent" workers who refuse to submit to "union dictation." In the above paragraph the gleeful fact is quoted that if a single contractor deserts his fellows, he is promptly boycotted by the financial companies, without whose aid it is practically impossible to continue operation. The statement really means that it is all right to boycott, to have a closed shop, and to put people "out of business," if the employers do these things. The "Labor Clarion" is unable to see the consistency of the contention, in view of the "Argonaut's" attitude toward trade unions.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

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THE BIG CLOTHIERS
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Notes in Union Life

James McKeever of the riggers and stevedores died last Monday, aged thirty-one years.

A. C. Beck arrived in Los Angeles on March 1st. He is to stay there indefinitely. As Mr. Beck has done effective work in other cities, it is believed that organization efforts among the culinary workers will meet with success.

The bakers sent a delegation to Sacramento to further the interests of the bill to prohibit baking in basements. There should be no opposition to such a measure, for it not only affects the health of those engaged in the trade, but the health of the consumers.

Read Andrew Furuseth's masterly talk on the injunction issue. It is printed on page 7.

Sacramento trade unionists are preparing to enter the political field. A meeting is to be held next Sunday for that purpose.

Excellent progress has been made by the sub-committees of the Labor Council Hall Association in directing attention to the new Labor Temple. The 4 per cent interest is as good as can be obtained in any bank, and the proposition has the merit of concerning each man and woman connected with the movement. A home is always an asset. San Francisco is big enough to support a Labor Temple equal to any in the land. Not only that, it is easily possible to make such an institution profit paying.

The labor bodies of New York City are planning a United Label Council. It is proposed to strengthen the position of the little emblem by concerted action, and, at the same time, effect a saving in different directions.

John I. Nolan addressed the Sacramento molders last week. The growth of the international of this craft shows that progressive men are doing its work.

The labor movement is a unit in favor of giving the post office employees the Sunday rest day. The Labor Council has indorsed the agitation. Postmaster Fisk is ascertaining public sentiment in the connection. Those men and women who think they must have their mail on Sunday will easily find that they will live just as long if they wait until Monday. One day's rest in seven is an excellent thing for the horse. In fact, it is absolutely necessary. Man should be considered superior to the horse.

The proposal to amalgamate the cooks and the cooks' helpers is a good one. There is a community of interest between the two organizations that makes all they do common to each other.

The photo-engravers are going to picnic next Sunday, March 12th, at Monticello Grove. No charge will be made for women accompanied by children. Charles T. Schuppert will attend to the music. Committees have been meeting nightly to make all the necessary preparations, and no mistake will be made by unionists and friends who "take in" the outing of the photo-engravers. A cordial welcome will be your portion.

The newspapers tell a story about a sum of \$10,000 set aside as a fund by an anonymous donor for the Woman's Trade Union League of New York City. The object is "to prevent strikes." One way to prevent strikes among women is to pay them living wages and work them reasonable hours, besides giving them other betterments that go with these planks.

Mrs. L. C. Walden is doing good work in Alameda County. She has succeeded in signing up several laundries. The proprietors know that Asiatic competition can best be combated by co-operating with their employees.

The action of the Bekins Van & Storage Company in providing their employees with a card showing affiliation in an alleged union is evidence that the boycott on that establishment is not doing the proprietor any good.

DEATH OF JOHN W. LEONARD.

A gloom was cast over the labor movement in this city when it became known that John W. Leonard had dropped dead at his place of business in the Labor Temple on Thursday afternoon of last week, March 2d.

The deceased was born in Massachusetts sixty-five years ago. After coming to California he associated himself with the street railroad vocation. He held responsible positions in by-gone years, and when organization was effected among the employees of the different systems, he became a member and an officer. He never faltered in his work, and it mattered not whether the days were bright or gloomy, John Leonard showed himself to be sincere—one who always adhered to principle.

The funeral services were conducted last Sunday afternoon by the Odd Fellows. Members of Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, attended, as well as many who knew Mr. Leonard in the ranks of organized labor.

A man of kindly nature has passed on. He despised the unreal, and was the soul of honor. He who lives thus does not live in vain. Better by far the remembrances left by one who lives up to a high standard than the wealth of a millionaire.

We who knew John W. Leonard regret exceedingly his death, especially under such tragic circumstances. We mourn with those that mourn, and, in spirit, place a garland of California's choicest blossoms on his grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, for he was a true man.

LEARNING—THEN DOING.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The criticism has been made against the church that one may secure the passage of social resolutions by the score at any church convention, that these resolutions are the work of some man who dared to challenge the church, and the church not caring to oppose, simply swallowed them at one gulp, but with no thought that anything would ever be done with them. And it has been asserted that the church will never bring about the great social reforms which are pressing, until a few strong, fearless men are willing to sacrifice everything, if need be, to accomplish the objects which are very clearly set forth in our convention-passed resolutions; and to these the church itself will bring the most bitter suffering.

But this is not altogether true. With all the failings of the church—and they are many—it has, on the whole, desired to fulfill its functions. The changed conditions, especially in our great cities, have perplexed not only the churches but other social reformers. They have broken the hearts of men both inside and outside the church. Even when one puts forth his best endeavors, the people are so unresponsive. This is true in the labor world as well as in the church. There's many an honest-minded labor leader who has suffered untold agony because of the ingratitude and bitterness of the rank and file. Often have they resolved to quit the whole business, on this account.

The church is honestly trying to readjust its methods, adapting them to modern conditions—which conditions, by the way, have been of comparatively recent development. The institutional church, while it by no means solves the social problem, is an honest attempt on the part of the church to meet the social needs of the people of the community. The plan of the exchange of fraternal delegates between central labor unions and ministerial associations, now in operation in nearly two hundred cities, was inaugurated so that the ministers in particular might become more familiar with the social and economic needs of the workingman. The sociological surveys engaged in by the various denominations in both the city and the country are further indications of the church's desire to know the real condi-

tions of the people. And to know these conditions is the first step. Labor can help the church in this respect by cheerfully co-operating with it when the church wants accurate information.

ORPHEUM.

The high standard that Orpheum vaudeville has attained is splendidly illustrated in next week's announcement. B. A. Rolfe and his Rolfeonians, the headliners, in "The Lawn Fete," are considered the best instrumental act in vaudeville. Lola Merrill and Frank Otto will present "After the Shower," a little summer flirtation with tuneful numbers and bright repartee. The Six Flying Banvards are renowned the world over as daring and skillful aerialists. Jarro, the droll trickster and originator of the famous "Lemon Trick," will give the Orpheum audiences a taste of his quality. Next week closes the engagements of Bernard and Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, "The Fire Commissioner," and The Four Huntings. The Daylight Motion Pictures continue an interesting feature of the program.

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

Next Sunday, March 12th, Howard H. Caldwell, of Chicago, popular author and lecturer, who handles his subject so that a child may understand him and a college man receive instruction from his lecture, will speak on "Is This Depression in Business a Permanent One?"

Admittance to this lecture is 15 cents.

The meeting place is Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets. The time is 8 p. m.

Mr. Meeker: "The paper says the judge reserved his decision. I don't see why it is judges invariably put off deciding a point until the next day." Mrs. M.: "Huh! Judges have sense enough to want to consult their wives."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

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Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.

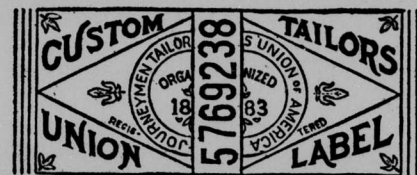
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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

American Woolen Mills Tailoring Co.

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LIKE GOOD
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Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Pertinent and Impertinent

Bank accounts for every school child in Middleboro, Kentucky, were started on February 18th by J. H. Bartlett of that city, in the recently-established postal savings bank. Not one of the 1425 children enrolled in the schools, white or black, was forgotten.

After a jury in a New York City court had considered the evidence for fifteen minutes, it brought in a verdict of guilty of forgery last Friday against Broughton Brandenburg, the magazine writer. Judge Swann sentenced him to Sing Sing prison for a term of from two years to four years and six months. This Brandenburg is the gentleman who devoted some of his energies to attacks on trade-union officials.

For the first time in its two years of existence, the Municipal Lodging House of New York was swamped with applicants during nearly the whole of January of this year. It holds 700, but sometimes the excess turned away went over 200. The unemployment was largely caused by the ending of various municipal enterprises that had provided work for several thousand men as unskilled laborers.

Somebody has figured it out that the school plant of this nation is worth a billion dollars. This plant is at work only eight out of the fourteen hours of the day. At five per cent on the investment this figures a loss of over twenty million dollars.

In the down-town district of Chicago no building may hereafter be erected over 200 feet in height. Unfortunately, the City Council of Chicago has changed its mind so often on this subject that builders and architects lack confidence in the permanency of this last ordinance.

Railroad organizations have been most successful this year in securing concessions in wages and hours from the railroad companies. The locomotive engineers were the recipients of a substantial increase through the conference route a few weeks ago. The only railroad union that has failed in getting all it has asked for is the Switchmen's Union, which later gained a partial victory, and will eventually secure its original demands.

Every class of people in this country seems privileged to conduct boycotts except the adherents of organized labor. The courts will not permit them to do it, but apparently have no concern over the matter when others resort to this remedy for a grievance. Three thousand soldiers of the United States army stationed at Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyo., last month used the boycott to force a reduction of fare from ten to five cents on the Cheyenne Street Railway leading to the fort, employing the weapon not only against the street railway company but also against business houses in the city that stood by the company. But the courts took no notice of the boycott, and the company was forced to surrender to the demands of the boycotters.

Senator Collins has introduced a bill in the Legislature providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment at the general election in 1912, giving Japanese the right to own lands in Washington.

Co-operation among the bakers is proving a good method to counteract the seven-day week of the shortsighted employers who manufacture French and Italian bread.

Japan is not lagging behind in the fight against tuberculosis. The Japan Health Association has over 200,000 local members, and carries on a campaign of lectures in the cities and towns of the country. Tuberculosis is increasing in Japan, due chiefly, Prof. S. Kitasato of Tokyo says, to the rapid development of the factory system of industry, the introduction of modern methods and manners of civilization, and the increasing acuteness of the struggle for existence.

LOS ANGELES NEWS.

The General Campaign Strike Committee of San Francisco has reported the following information concerning the southern situation:

"A communication was received from V. J. O'Leary, special organizer for the boiler makers in Los Angeles, California, recounting the fact that a large firm was willing to give the eight-hour day and \$4, but was not willing to allow certain shop conditions. This matter was referred to the secretary to investigate and to communicate with Organizer O'Leary, and acquaint him with the desires of the committee.

"The secretary read a communication from Organizer George Gunrey, in which he stated that he desired to leave for the east in a few weeks to take care of some personal matters, and to attend a meeting of the general executive board of the International Molders' Union. After some discussion, the matter of Brother Gunrey's leave of absence was laid over until the next meeting of the committee.

"A communication was received from Attorney Appell, inclosing bill for incorporation of grocery store, and fee for same. This matter was referred to Brother J. B. Bowen to confer with Attorney Appell.

"Brother Emil Muri stated that the Wieland's and San Diego agencies had settled, and that he had hopes of settling with the Rainier Beer agency in the near future.

"Organizer Gunrey imparted the information that there was in prospect a monster eight-hour demonstration in the city of Los Angeles; that the rank and file of organized labor in Los Angeles were evincing a great interest in the coming political campaign; that there was every reason to believe that labor would make itself felt and would call the politicians in that city to account for the outrageous manner in which their interests had been handled; he further reported that the aqueduct was still a 'struck' job, and that the union men had been called out of the Bakersfield Iron Works, one hundred responding to the call, and entirely tying up that plant.

"Brother K. J. Doyle submitted his weekly report, which contained the information that a spy had been found in the ranks of one of the unions. Upon being accused he had drawn a gun, had been arrested and held on \$1500 bail for threatening the lives of union men. Brother Doyle's report further stated that the spirit of unionism in Los Angeles seems to be epidemic; that progress is apparent on every hand.

"The secretary read to the committee the membership of all the unions in Los Angeles before the strike; the present membership and the gain and loss in same. This tabulated report showed an increase of 3974 members over the membership of the unions at the time the strike of the Metal Trades and Brewery Workers was commenced."

A FIGHTING CITY ATTORNEY.

The City Attorney of Milwaukee, Daniel W. Hoan, is making a remarkable record. He, and his force of brilliant young attorneys, is the fighting engine of the Socialist administration.

They have already become famous for their splendid battles in the interests of labor. Refusing to prosecute the striking garment workers, they brought about the settlement of the strike that was on some time ago. They have pointed out the legal and constitutional rights of labor, and defended them. Acting upon their interpretation of the law, Mayor Seidel has insisted that the police should not use unnecessary roughness, nor interfere with the rights of union laborers on strike.

But in another line the City Attorney's office has been doing effective service. Some time ago one of the public officials defaulted in the sum of \$25,000. The bonding company paid only a part of the loss. Mr. Hoan began suit against the bonding company, and has just won, thus

saving the city \$12,000 that otherwise would have been lost.

Suit was begun against the street-car company to compel it to sprinkle the streets. The case has been won, and the company compelled by order of the court hereafter to sprinkle over and between their tracks.

In general, the City Attorney's department is showing remarkable activity and efficiency in defending the interests of the city and the welfare of the common people against the encroachment of the corporate interests in all directions.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

THE ROLFONIAN, featuring B. A. Rolfe, the Premier Cornet Virtuoso, and presenting "The Lawn Fete"; LOLA MERRILL and FRANK OTTO; SIX FLYING BANVARD; JARROW; MIKE BERNARD and WILLIE WESTON; MR. and MRS. JIMMIE BARRY; "THE FIRE COMMISSIONER"; DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES, secured Exclusively for the Orpheum Circuit. Last Week—THE FOUR HUNTINGS, in the Merry Tomfoolery, "The Fool House."

DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES

Secured Expressly for the Orpheum Circuit.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Reliable Jewelers

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Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

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Pres. and Treas. 2503 Mission St., near 22d.
14K, 18K, 22K All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.
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OVERALLS

DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustadter Bros.
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PATRONIZE

ONLY THOSE

NICKELODEONS

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Moving Picture Shows

Displaying this Label in the Ticket Office



It Means to Us What Your
Label Means to You



Moving Picture Operators' Union

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, March 7th; President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

The application of Alfonso Ercele was laid over for one week.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Miss Grace Harman, pianist; A. W. Brampton, pianist.

Transfers were deposited by S. Mitchell, drums, Local No. 242, and Dan Bandman, pianist, Local No. 426.

Transfer withdrawn: Geo. W. Olsen, Local No. 18.

Permission granted members to play with the Stewart Orchestral Club, MacDonough Theatre, Thursday, March 9, 1911.

No. 257 is the number which wins the xylophone raffled for the benefit of J. V. Hiser. Party holding ticket will please notify Mr. A. J. Giacomini.

Mr. Geo. Pacheco is confined to his home with a severe attack of rheumatism for the past week. Latest reports are that he is on the improve.

Mort Weinstein, No. 275, musical director with Richard Jose, is reported playing at the Princess this week, also Karl Schultz, director, Local No. 171, H. Jebe, No. 10, A. Morean, No. 310, E. La Haye, No. 66, Theo. Stout, No. 128, Hugo Semmler, No. 310, with Madame Sherry Company, at the Columbia.

Have your changes for address in new directory in office by March 15th.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter, amounting to \$5.25, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and will become delinquent on March 31, 1911. There are two death assessments of 25 cents each, levied on account of the deaths of J. E. Spink and E. Magnus. Dues, \$1.50; death assessments, 50 cents; strike assessments, January 1st to April 1st, \$3.25.

Treasurer Theo. Eisfeldt has been confined to his bed for the past few days with a serious case of grippe. He is reported to be better at this writing, and we hope to see him back at his post in a few days.

Tuberculosis is being fought even in Northern Korea, according to a recent report from Dr. Edwin M. Kent, received by the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Kent, who is a medical missionary stationed at Haiju, says that since he established a dispensary at the little hospital in that city, the people of the entire community are leaving their doors open at night, for few of the houses have windows. The native attendants at the hospital are now so accustomed to the regular instructions about fresh air that they call this sort of advice "yeggy," and at a sign from the doctor will dispense volumes of it to the unsuspecting sufferer. Such has become the hospital's reputation for fresh air advice that a native living in Haiju expressed himself as only waiting for warm weather before going to the hospital, "for," said he, "the doctor will urge me to leave the door open and that is very hard in cold weather."

"When I order poultry from you again," said the man who quarrels with his grocer, "I don't want you to send me any of those aeroplane chickens." "What kind do you mean?" "The sort that are all wings and machinery and no meat."

One Idler: "Hello, pal! How is it you're not workin'?" The Other Idler (on park bench): "Well, it's like this: I works in a domino factory, and I puts on the spots, and they're makin' double-blanks today."

S. N. WOOD & CO.

SPRINGTIME!

TIME TO LAY ASIDE THE OLD WINTER SUITS AND PUT ON THE NEW!

Men's and Youth's Suits \$15 Up
(Union Made)

S. N. WOOD & CO.

The Satisfactory Union Store.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets

"RECORDER'S" ANNUAL BANQUET.

On Saturday evening, February 25th, the employees of the "Recorder" enjoyed their third annual reunion at a downtown restaurant. The McEnerney Act was the motif. A large volume of work has been handled in connection with this legislation, and, naturally, the staff of the "Recorder" has become more or less familiar with its provisions.

The invitations were in the form of a summons in an action to establish title, entitled, "The Recorder Printing and Publishing Company v. All Persons claiming any interest in, or lien upon, the provender described herein, or any part thereof," and worded to suit the occasion, the menu being inserted in lieu of the usual description.

The "Recorder's" employees number over fifty, a growth from four at one time connected with the "San Francisco Law Journal."

John S. Drum presided as toastmaster. Among the orators were Russell F. Reed, Frank D. Burgess and Phil Johnson. No. 21 was ably represented on the musical program by H. H. Gould, W. R. Meredith and Andrew Y. Wood. Herman Bennett's legal ability was a two-column feature.

These yearly entertainments mark the good feeling prevailing among those associated with the "Recorder." That the same condition may obtain for many a banquet to come is the wish of the "Labor Clarion."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Cerciat's Laundry, 1045 McAllister.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Anselmo Dairy, 659 Francisco.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

John N. Larkin, the veteran printer-journalist of Sacramento and editor of the "Sunday Leader," was suddenly stricken with a stroke of apoplexy on the evening of March 3d. He was attending the theatre. Mr. Larkin's speech was affected by the stroke—the second he has suffered. He is in a serious condition. John Larkin's name is a household word in Sacramento County. As a printer he is known all over the west, and there will be a universal wish that his seventy-three years may not militate against complete recovery.

J. J. (Casey) O'Rourke is proud of the arrival of his first-born—a boy weighing eleven and one-half pounds. February 26th was the date of birth. Mother and babe are doing well. Mr. O'Rourke will be congratulated from Salt Lake City, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, and all points elsewhere, including San Francisco.

Seattle Typographical Union never does things by half. A committee has been appointed to entertain delegates and fraternal visitors to the I. T. U. convention in San Francisco next August. A series of sight-seeing trips have been planned, extending from August 6th to 8th, to be followed by a banquet, after which, on August 9th, a special train will leave with the local and eastern delegates and friends for the convention, to arrive in San Francisco on or about August 12th, the Saturday before the opening of the convention, going via Mount Shasta. Seattle Union has secured a round-trip rate on the special train of \$32.50, and extends a cordial invitation to all to partake of her hospitality.

Sacramento Typographical Union met for the last time in the old quarters of the Federated Trades Council on February 26th. The next gathering is scheduled for the new Labor Temple. The proposed wage scale of the book and job offices was laid over for one month. Several bound volumes of the "Pacific Union Printer" were donated to No. 21. J. J. Galvin was reported on the sick list. Sacramento Union's vote on the proposition of joint ownership of the Allied Printing Trades Council label resulted in 72 for, 48 against. The regret of the organization at the death of A. B. Sanborn under such sad circumstances was made a matter of record.

F. C. Sefton has purchased the Lassen "Mail" at Susanville. He left last Tuesday for his new location.

The executive committee will consider the proposed amendments to the election laws next Thursday afternoon, March 16th, from 3:30 to 5, and also next Friday evening, March 17th, from 6 to 8. Members are invited to submit propositions, either verbally or in writing. The latter way is the best.

L. P. Hall of Springfield, Mass., died recently. In the early days he set type in California, and printed the first leaflet in old Hangtown, now known as Placerville. Then Mr. Hall followed the business in Sacramento, where his initials gave him the sobriquet of "Long Primer."

Leigh H. Irvine, honorary member of No. 21 and well known in newspaper circles, has organized the Northwestern Development League, which includes Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. The object is to advertise the northwest in the east and in other parts of the world. A number of large mercantile bodies are behind the scheme. Mr. Irvine is the league's secretary.

The Los Angeles "Citizen" says that W. J. Higgins is making the rounds of Southern California printing offices in behalf of a business concern dealing in linotype metal. Mrs. Higgins is accompanying her husband.

Multnomah (Portland) Typographical Union unanimously adopted congratulatory resolutions and forwarded them to H. L. Pittock, proprietor and publisher of the "Oregonian," when that paper celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on February 4, 1911.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Miss Rose Moriarty of Elyria, Ohio, is, at twenty-six, Deputy City Auditor, Deputy City Treasurer, Deputy Clerk of the Council, Clerk of the Board of Control, Clerk to the Director of Public Safety, and Clerk to the Director of Public Service. During the seven years she has been connected with the government of that city of 18,000, it has spent approximately \$4,000,000 for pavements, bridges, sewer and water systems. Every bit of legislation authorizing these improvements has been drawn by Miss Moriarty, and all of the money from bond issues has passed through her hands.

Miss Carrie P. Underwood recently gave \$10,000 to St. Lawrence University. Half of the amount is to be devoted to the college of letters and science and the other half to the university theological school, which is a department entirely separate from the college.

According to the "Green Bag," Norway not long ago passed an act to the effect that any woman wishing to wed must first present to the authorities a certificate showing that she is competent in the arts of cooking, sewing, knitting and embroidery.

The only woman in the United States privileged to call herself a railroad surgeon is Dr. Sophie Herzog of Brazoria, Texas. She represents the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway and is subject to call, day or night, when wreck or other accident requires quick service. When this railway was building the times were rather exciting, as evidenced by a necklace of twenty-three bullets, each one extracted from a wounded man by Dr. Herzog. Twenty-two of the men are today living testimony of her skill.

Mrs. Wold of Calumet, Mich., is an expert weaver of Gobelin tapestry. She has just completed a wonderful piece of work, "In the Fairy Garden," which is twenty-seven feet square and which took eight months for completion. This particular piece is to be sent to the Museum of Art at Trondhjen, Norway. Mrs. Wold learned her art in Norway.

Miss Ellen Terry was recently presented with a medal by the founders of the New Theatre, New York, in recognition of her services to dramatic art. The presentation was made after a matinee of Maeterlinck's play, "Sister Beatrice." Miss Terry is the second person to be thus honored.

"A DREAM."
By Leo Tolstoy.
Part I.

A few nights ago I dreamt so significant a dream that several times during the following day I asked myself, "What has happened today that is so specially important?" And then I remembered that the specially important thing was that I had seen, or rather heard, in my dream.

It was a speech that struck me greatly, spoken by one who, as often happens in dreams, was a combination of two men; my old friend, now dead, Vladimir Orlof, with gray curls on each side of his bald head, and Nicholas Andreyevitch, a copyist who lived with my brother.

The speech was evoked by the conversation of a rich lady, the hostess, with a landowner who was visiting her house. The lady had recounted how the peasants on a neighboring estate had burnt the landlord's house and several sheds which sheltered century-old cherry trees and duchess pears. Her visitor, the landowner, related how the peasants had cut down some oaks in his forest and had even carted away a stack of hay.

"Neither arson nor robbery is considered a crime nowadays. The immorality of our people is terrible; they have all become thieves!" said someone.

And in answer to those words, that man, combined of two, spoke as follows:

"The peasants have stolen oaks and hay, and are thieves, and the most immoral class," he began, addressing no one in particular. "Now, in the Caucasus, a chieftain used to raid the Aouls and carry off all the horses of the inhabitants. But one of them found means to get back from the chieftain's herd at least one of the horses that had been stolen from him. Was that man a thief, because he got back one of the many

horses stolen from him? And is it not the same with the trees, the grass, the hay, and all the rest of the things you say the peasants have stolen from you? The earth is the Lord's, and common to all; and if the peasants have taken what was grown on the common land of which they have been deprived, they have not stolen, but have only resumed possession of a small part of what has been stolen from them.

"I know you consider land to be the property of the landlord, and therefore call the restoration to themselves of its produce by the peasants—robbery; but, you know, that is not true! The land never was, and never can be, anyone's property. If a man has more of it than he requires, while others have none, then he who possesses the surplus land possesses not land but men; and men cannot be the property of other men.

"Because a dozen mischievous lads have burnt some cherry tree sheds, and have cut down some trees, you say the peasants are thieves, and the most immoral class! * * *

"How can your tongue frame such words! They have stolen ten oaks from you. Stolen! To prison with them!"

"Why, if they had taken not your oaks alone but everything that is in this house, they would only have taken what is theirs: made by them and their brothers, but certainly not by you! 'Stolen oaks!' But for ages you have been stealing from them, not oaks, but their lives, and the lives of their children, their women-folk and their old men—who withered away before their time, only because they were deprived of the land God gave them in common with all men, and they were obliged to work for you.

"Only think of the life those millions of men have lived and are living, and of how you live! Only consider what they do, supplying you with all the comforts of life, and of what you do for them, depriving them of everything—even of the

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possibility of supporting themselves and their families! All you live on—everything in this room, everything in this house, and in all your splendid cities, all your palaces, all your mad, literally mad, luxuries—has been made, and is still continually being made, by them.

"And they know this. They know that these parks of yours, and your race-horses, motor cars, palaces, dainty dishes and finery, and all the nastiness and stupidity you call 'science' and 'art'—are purchased with the lives of their brothers and sisters. They know and cannot help knowing this. Then think what feelings these people would have toward you, if they were like you!

"One would suppose that, knowing all you inflict upon them, they could not but hate you from the bottom of their souls, and could not help wishing to revenge themselves on you. And you know there are tens of millions of them, and only some thousands of you. But what do they do? Why, instead of crushing you as useless and harmful reptiles, they continue to repay your evil with good, and live their laborious and reasonable, though hard life, patiently biding the day when you will become conscious of your sin and will amend your ways. But instead of that, what do you do? From the height of your refined, self-confident immorality, you deign to stoop to those 'depraved, coarse people.' You enlighten them, and play the benefactor to them; that is to say, with the means supplied to you by their labor, you inoculate them with your depravity, and blame, correct, and—best of all—'punish' them, as unreasoning or vicious infants bite the breasts that feed them.

"Yes, look at yourselves, and consider what you are and what they are! Realize that they alone live; while you, with your Doumas, Ministries, Synods, Academies, Universities, Conservatories, Law Courts, armies, and all such stupidities and nastiness, are but playing at life, and spoiling it for yourself and others. They, the people, are alive. They are the tree, and you are harmful growths—fungi on the plant. Realize, then, all your insignificance and their grandeur! Understand your sin, and try to repent, and at all costs set the people free!"

"How well he speaks!" thought I. "Can it be a dream?"

And as I thought that, I awoke.
(To be continued.)

An Englishman and an Irishman were one day holding an argument respecting the nationalities of various great men who had lived and died. The Irishman had successively claimed each one mentioned as a countryman of his own, till at length the Englishman, somewhat nettled, inquired: "What about Shakespeare? Was he an Irishman?" To which he received the reply, "Well, I can't say that he was, altogether; but, at all events, he had the abilities of one."

"High hearts are never without hearing some new calls, some distant clarion of God, even in their dreams; and soon they are observed to break up the camp of ease, and start on some fresh march of faithful service."—Martineau.

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LEADERS**

Men's Tan "Poppy Tan Calf"
Button Shoes—New "Hi Toe"
Shapes—Hand Welt Soles—
Cuban Heels—Union
Stamped **\$3.50**

HERE you will find the right styles in
MEN'S SHOES—The Seasonable
Fashions that are proper. Nothing helps
more to a man's attire than to have the
correct style of shoes.

We have them in innumerable fashions—
all styles, all leathers—each one positively cor-
rect—each one the "Right and Proper Style"
that should appeal to the good taste of the man
who wishes to be rightly dressed—and besides
this, in addition to every pair being **UNION
STAMPED**, we save you from 50c to \$1.50 on
each pair purchased.

We cordially invite you to call and inspect our splen-
did window display of all that's "Correct in Shoedom."